(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2316.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January* 11.

THE massacre of the brave garrison of Ismael by the Russians, has so enraged the grand seignior, that he has sworn to pursue the war against the Russians to the utmost extremity, and never to pardon the useless cruelty exercised by that nation even in the midst of its victories, and after so many conquests. We therefore do not think that the sultana mother will be able to persuade her son to participate in the universal dread and consternation that reigns in the capital.

The sultan, who seems assured of a peace with the house of Austria, is preparing to direct all his forces against Russia.

In the mandates which he has sent to all the governors, pachas and cadies, throughout his estates, he breathes nothing but vengeance, ordering them to enrol all his subjects who are able to bear arms, from 15 to 60 years of age; but the general consternation seems contrary to these measures. Peace or war can no longer depend either on the forces or the decrees of the divan. The destiny of the Turkish empire depends entirely on the mediating powers, by their putting a stop to or prolonging hostilities, or by their giving or refusing peace. There is, however, some likelihood that the Porte, upon reflection, will, after having made peace with the house of Austria, conclude one with the empress of Russia.

WARSAW, *February* 16.

We learn by a courier who arrived the day before yesterday from Sistovia, that the plenipotentiaries of the Ottoman Porte have made such favourable propositions for the conclusion of a peace with Austria, that there is not the least doubt but that it will be signed.

A pamphlet is published under the title of *A Memorial of the present Affairs of Poland*, which attracts the attention of the public very much. It states that Poland cannot subsist without an alliance with Great-Britain and Prussia.

The preparations for the defence of the frontiers of Livonia and White Russia are still continued with great activity, together with the transports of artillery and ammunition destined for the latter province, which are escorted by a battalion of the corps of artillery lately raised at Petersburgh.

We expect ere long the result of the negotiation of the English minister on the prospect of a treaty of commerce and alliance with his court, which he has delivered to the deputation of foreign affairs.

PETERSBURGH, *February* 22.

Major-general Popow, is arrived here with dispatches from prince Potemkin. He has delivered up to the empress the keys of Ismael, together with the particulars of the siege which have been published by order of the court. The whole narrative takes up three sheets of paper. There were in the fortress 42,000 regular troops, besides the inhabitants; 30,816 men were killed; 14,000 were taken prisoners—2,000 Turkish soldiers died the next day of the wounds they had received, and 1000 more were distributed among the conquerors, to be supported by them.

The empress intends to make prince Potemkin a present, as soon as he arrives, of a magnificent and superb suit of cloaths, adorned with diamond buttons, epaulets, and loops, worth between two and three hundred thousand roubles. Her majesty has also purchased for him the palace of Stuckhoff for 400,000 roubles, which is to be fitted up and furnished in the most superb style.

All the frontiers are lined with troops, artillery and ammunition, just as if an invasion was threatened.

VIENNA, *February* 23.

We are assured that England has demanded a categorical answer from our court as to what his Imperial majesty will do if the empress will not conclude a peace, and the allied courts should find it necessary to oblige her to it.

We have accounts that the army of the grand vizier, near Shiumla, at present consists of 60,000 men. On the 22d of last month, a pacha of three tails arrived at Ruschig from Constantinople, who is to take the command of the Turkish flotilla, and, if possible, to stop the progress of the Russians upon the Danube.

LEYDEN, *March* 4.

In these times of trouble and agitation, the contagion had reached Switzerland, but the prudent firmness of its government, particularly that of the canton of Berne, stopped the fermentation in its beginning; but it exists strongly on the frontiers, particularly in the bishopric of Basel, and at Geneva, which latter place suffered a kind of assault on the part of the peasantry, who pretended they ought to be admitted to the privileges of citizens gratuitously, and who, in that enterprise, were seconded by the French of the county of Gex, whilst the populace favoured them within the city.

The true purport of all this seems to be to make Geneva a French municipality.

PARIS, *March* 10.

All our letters from Alsace announce the uneasiness of the people relative to the intentions of M. de Conde, his reception at the court of the margrave of Baden, and the numerous levies made and making for him both in the territory of that prince, and in the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine. Twenty thousand men are ordered into that province under the command of a lieutenant-general, and two majors-general, who will have two adjutants-general subordinate to them. The malecontents are said to have collected above twenty millions in London, Genoa, Switzerland and Germany, to enable them to attempt an invasion: The success of the negotiation is ascribed to M. de Calonne. The executive power is immediately to signify to the foreign potentates who encourage French malecontents in their dominions, that they expose themselves to just reprisals, and that he is determined to continue united to his people, jointly to repel every kind of aggression that may tend to disturb the public tranquility, or injure, in any sort, the new order of things.

A plot against the nation has been discovered: The gates of Strasburgh were left open a few nights ago with an intention to admit M. d'Antichamp, second in command to M. de Conde. The national militia being apprised of the government's treachery, flocked in arms to the most dangerous posts, and prevented every attempt for that time. The governor is ordered into custody. The conciliatory commissioners too, chosen in the very bosom of democracy, are confidently said to have allowed themselves to be tampered with!

No sooner is the spirit of insurrection quelled in one province than it appears in another with redoubled mischief. Blois and the circumjacent towns are a prey to all the horrors attendant on fanaticism. The exprelate will, in despite of the law, continue in the see ——The priests and devotees of both sexes indentify themselves by the crosier and mitre; they inflame the minds of the more ignorant, and are ingenious in fomenting discord, and breathing execration against the proceedings of the assembly.——Compte de la Tour, known by his unmilitary exploits at Bifort, in Alsace, which place he was obliged to quit, is now at Mentz; he was the person commissioned by the prince of Conde to ask the elector for the use of his palace at Worms—it is very generally imagined that M. de Artois, M. de Calonne, and the chief of the French fugitives, will soon meet there.

The king is now considered to be most decidedly for the new constitution—every act of his goes to prove it; and so convinced are the national representatives of what we advance, that yesterday, when it was in agitation to know whether or not the administrator of the public treasure should be named by the king, it was decreed in the affirmative.

It is somewhat singular that Britons, who come to France to view the Aurora of liberty, soon become wedded to the aristocratic principles—we know many who, at home, are columns of the opposition, but are here friendly to the unpopular cause.

All the new bishops will be consecrated before the 15th instant. The metropolitan see of Paris is to be filled on Sunday.

A letter from Lyons informs us, that the Mesdames passed through that city without any opposition.—They must consequently be now out of the power of the national assembly, and of the fish-women of Paris.

Compte de Mirabeau was the highest bidder for the abbey of Argenteuil, so celebrated for the tears of the too tender Eloisa when she received the veil from the hands of her unfortunate husband. The compte is sending thither the elegant library of the late Mr. Buffon, which he has also bought.

The duke de Richelieu died the 12th of this month, after a long illness; he leaves one son, who is at present in the Russian service, and who distinguished himself at the taking of Ismael.

The ladies of Thoulouse assembling in great bodies to hinder the clergy from taking the civic oath, the municipality ordered the pumps to be worked, and actually washed away all their opposition.

The king lies dangerously ill: The late troubles have altered the state of his health: He spits blood, and has a most violent cough: He is confined to his bed.

LONDON, *March* 15.

Burke has abridged his own pamphlet so as to be included in a frank. He means to distribute it through the kingdom to prevent the infection from French principles.

Reports are circulated, that the compte d'Artois has been captured by a pirate vessel in the Gulf of Venice, and himself and the whole crew carried forcibly away prisoners. Whether the vessel really held pirates or not, or whether the fact is so, we will not vouch.

An attempt had been made through the ladies of the Seraglio, with the empress mother at their head, to induce the sultan, on account of the late very ill success of his troops, to come into a peace on any terms. These were seconded, or more properly set on by six thousand grandees of the empire, who had all put their hands to a petition for that purpose. But the sultan, on receiving advice of the capture of Ismael, and the cruelties practised there by the Russians, most gallantly swore, that he would sooner be buried under the ruins of Constantinople, than make peace with so brutal an enemy.

Ever since that period it has been publicly proclaimed at Constantinople, that it shall be death for any one to talk of peace; and the ladies of the Seraglio have been enjoined under threats of the same punishment, not to intermeddle again in any thing of the like tendency. The emperor, no doubt, finds himself strengthened by the exhortations of the British and Prussian ambassadors, who have certainly promised him assistance from their masters, should their offers of mediating a peace be rejected. The emperor of Germany, too, it is not doubted, will give assistance to the mediation, the moment his own peace with the Turks is concluded, which is allowed to be in the most favourable train.

In the mean time Catharine still remains stubborn. Proud and imperious, and unaccustomed to control, she will not allow of any mediation, nor admit of peace at all, unless dictated by her; or rather means perhaps entirely to defer it, till her favourite general shall have planted her ensigns on the walls of Constantinople.

To oppose any attempt which the Prussians may intend to make in favour of the Turks, her armies in Livonia are perpetually increasing. To oppose the English, should they offer to enter the Baltic, orders are given to fit and immediately draw out her whole fleet, consisting of thirty-six ships of the line, and several frigates, the command of which is entrusted to prince Alexis Orlow, who performed so many gallant things in the course of the last war, on the coasts of Egypt, and several parts of the Levant and Greece, and was afterwards some time resident here in England.

The American Payne over-stepped the bounds of prudence, and his publisher shrunk from the danger; but another has been found more hardy. That publisher has escaped for the "Lessons to a Prince;" the principles of which work, respecting our having "no political constitution," "no representation, &c. are literally adopted and copied by Payne.

Sunday a messenger at lord Grenville's office from Sir Robert Ainslie, our minister at the Porte, with advice that some fresh impediments had been recently thrown in the way of the negotiation for peace between the Turks and Russians; and that, in consequence thereof, the grand seignior had issued orders for recruiting his forces with the utmost celerity and vigour.

March 19. In the house of lords, yesterday, lord Porchester moved a string of resolutions for certain papers relative to India affairs, and the conduct of lord Cornwallis, all of which were agreed to.

Letters from Paris, dated the 12th of March, present us with the following bulletin of the French king's health: "The moderated state of his fever determined his physicians upon giving a single grain of emetic tartar, which procured a pretty copious evacuation. His majesty coughs by no means so frequently as before, and little blood appears. The return of his malady was at nine o'clock, notwithstanding he passed the night calmly. Upon his awaking, his pulse was very high, but uninterrupted."

Captain Knight, of lord Hood's ship, the Barfleur, is come to town from Portsmouth, to engage pilots for the Baltic.

The acquittal of Cagliostro, at Rome, does honour at once to the pope, and the inquisition that tried him.

Remittances to a considerable amount arrived by the packet on Thursday from America. They consist of bills drawn in the name of the United States, on their agent at Amsterdam.

The fleet now at Spithead is daily increasing in number of vessels, and, it is supposed, will consist, in about six weeks, of thirty sail of the line.

At Plymouth, the vessels preparing for service have received on board the war-complement of marines.

March 23. A child of fourteen years of age, eloping with a gallant, is a fine panegyric on modern education.

A FACT.—The porter at a capital inn in this city, got the half of a 20,000l. prize some years ago. He commenced gentleman, kept horses, "and so forth," and in a very few years, by dint of galloping, arrived at his last guinea. He is now porter at the very inn where he formerly plied, and as to *happiness*, "is as well as can be expected."

On the 17th instant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, a fire was discovered in the great distillery at Canon-Mills, Edinburgh, occupied at present by Messieurs Steins. The damage is computed at 2000l. but the premises are insured.

The quackery of animal magnetism still has its votaries even among persons of reputed sense. The em-

preſs of Ruſſia acted wiſely when ſhe baniſhed impoſtors of all kinds from her dominions. Magnetiſm, we believe, was alſo baniſhed from France, after being detected and proved a groſs fraud on the underſtanding.

The tranſports, with proviſions, and 220 convicts bound to Botany-bay, ſailed from Ireland the 10th inſtant. They are to call at Madeira, and remain for the ſhips from England, with a ſtill larger freight.

Several of the French refugees intend to apply for bills of naturalization, with a view of eſtabliſhing themſelves in this country. One for the marquis of Choiſeul is now before the houſe of lords.

Stocks fell again on Monday ſome little matter. The preſent critical ſituation of affairs between England and Ruſſia is the avowed reaſon.

A continental war in Europe, joined to that already begun in the Eaſt-Indies, would be attended with a very heavy expence. It is no wonder therefore if the monied men begin to look about them.

A war with Ruſſia will involve all Germany.

Pruſſia will embark in it as a principal. Poland and Holland will come in as allies. Sweden moſt certainly will not remain neuter, while the emperor cannot deſert his old friend; and the other petty ſtates of Germany will each take different ſides, according to their different intereſts and inclinations.

The empreſs of Ruſſia, finding it difficult, or impracticable, to raiſe a loan in Holland, has now tranſferred her offers to Venice, where, as there are no political obſtructions, it may, perhaps, be obtained.

The Ruſſian rouble is now ſunk to twenty-eight pence half-penny, a circumſtance which greatly diſtreſſes many who have property at Peterſburgh, and cannot draw it home without a loſs of full forty per cent.

M. Brouillet, a member of the national aſſembly of France, has propoſed a ſcheme for the abolition of the barbarous cuſtom of duelling. He propoſes that the aſſembly ſhould iſſue a ſolemn declaration—

1. That honour, as well as virtue, being perſonal, no citizen can be deprived of it but by his own act, and that it can in no caſe depend on the caprice of another.

2. That every citizen convicted of having given an affront to another by words, geſtures or threats, will be proſecuted and puniſhed as a diſturber of the public peace.

3. That every perſon who ſhall ſtrike another ſhall be declared infamous.

4. That the laws againſt duelling ſhall continue in force, and be executed with the utmoſt rigour.

5. That thoſe are to be conſidered as diſgraced who, in contempt of the law, dare to give a challenge.

And, 6. That it cannot be diſhonourable to refuſe a challenge, as true honour conſiſts in ſubmiſſion to the laws.

March 25. The majority in favour of the bill for applying 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends to the public uſe, is much more in argument for the bill than we are uſed to conſider majorities in general. Only fifty-four could be found who would vote againſt it.

The ſquadron deſtined for the Baltic will conſiſt of eight line of battle ſhips, two forty-four gun frigates, and four cutters. Lord Hood will probably be appointed to its command.

The petition againſt the unclaimed dividends lying at the London tavern to be ſigned by the ſtockholders, fills very ſlowly.

The aggregate number of ſtockholders, as lately ſtated, amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thouſand perſons.

The company of bookſellers of Dublin, have reſolved on giving a conſiderable bounty for an improvement in the manufacture of paper in that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 23.

The ſpeaker and ſeveral members attended in the houſe of lords, to hear the royal aſſent given by commiſſion to the indemnity bill, American intercourſe bill, mutiny bill, and ſeveral private bills.

Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that he ſhould to-morrow move for the poſtponing of the commitment of this bill for a few days longer.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 18.

The duke of Clarence is to command a diviſion in the fleet of obſervation, now equipping at this port; and his royal highneſs has already made choice of Mr. Keats, late commanding the Southampton, for his captain.

LIVERPOOL, *March* 17.

It is a little ſingular, that when general Wolf was carried off the field of battle, he ſhould be wrapped up in the plaid of Donald Macleod, the oldeſt ſoldier in the king's ſervice. It was a more honourable covering than the imperial purple.

A CAUTION.

There are counterfeit guineas in circulation, a very good imitation of the coin ſtruck in 1788; they weigh as much as a real guinea, are pale, and the rim of the ſhield on the tail is ſomewhat broader; the crown on the arms larger, the fleur-de-lis in the arms of France cloſer together, and the Iriſh harp not ſo well executed; the milling is not ſo rough, nor is the hair of the head of his majeſty ſo well curled. Theſe counterfeit guineas are ſuppoſed to be ſcarcely worth more than 10s.

PORTLAND, *May* 9.

A New Government.

We have heard from Falmouth, that, at a late meeting of that town, the inhabitants were all, except four, in favour of a ſeparation from the other part of the commonwealth.

At Standiſh, forty-ſix were for and ſixteen againſt the meaſure.

At Hallowell and Vaſſalborough they were all in favour of a ſeparation.

The inhabitants of Portland are on Wedneſday next to conſider and decide upon the queſtion.

BENNINGTON, *May* 9.

The number of the Indians on the continent, like the extenſive circuit of a comet, leads the attentive mind to conceive almoſt an immeaſurable ſcope of country poſſeſſed by them. The beſt informed perſons ſuppoſe that there are more than three aboriginals, in America, to one white man.

This hypotheſis has been diſputed by ſome, who argue, that from the ſcattered ſtate in which they live, the country could not contain them: but when we conſider that it is but a few years ſince the Spaniards firſt invaded South-America, at which period, Montezuma was ſaid to have 30 kings at his back, each of whom could turn out 100,000 fighting men—and take into view the trifling extent of their territory, compared with the almoſt unlimited weſtern wilds, the mind is ſwallowed up in wonder, and loſt in uncertain conjecture.

No part of the world, it is ſaid, has been diſcovered to be fertile and advantageous for the reſidence of man, but man has been found to inhabit it. If this be true, the idea, perhaps, will not be deemed altogether chimerical, that the more weſtern parts of this continent, are at preſent poſſeſſed by nations,

Where other Montezuma's hold their reign,
And peaceful millions till the fertile plain:
Where arts, perhaps, to Europe's ſons unknown,
Preſent their charms—and wiſdom, all their own,
Guide them along, ſecure from foreign jars—
Internal diſcord, or deſtructive wars.

SALEM, *May* 10.

Captain Stone, on his paſſage lately from Port-au-Prince to Portland, fell in with a Spaniſh ſnow, on board which was a captain Boſwell and his crew, who belonged to R. Iſland, and had been taken from a brig which had been wrecked in a ſevere gale of wind: She was on the point of ſinking, when the Spaniard came to their relief.—Captain Boſwell and his men were received on board captain Stone's veſſel, and brought to Portland. The Spaniſh captain, at parting, ſupplied them amply with proviſions and water—Generous man! "Thou ſhalt hear of this again, hereafter."

BOSTON, *May* 16.

From a Briſtol paper of the 26th of March, brought by captain Wilder, we have extracted the following:

PARIS, *March* 20. A meſſenger extraordinary, ſent from the northern department, has brought to the national aſſembly intelligence of the moſt afflicting kind from Douay. The ſeizure of a boat full of corn gave riſe to a dreadful commotion; and to quell which the troops of the line being brought out, refuſed to obey their commander. The municipality being unwilling to declare the martial law, the fury of the inſurgents had full ſcope for its execution; and two of the national guards, who wiſhed to interfere in the riot, were ſuſpended at the fatal lantern poſt. The members of the department, terrified at theſe proceedings, would not ſtay any longer in the town, but ſet off to hold their ſittings at Liſle.

NEW-HAVEN, *May* 18.

At about half paſt ten o'clock, on Monday evening laſt, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this and the neighbouring towns. It was preceded by a rumbling ſound, like that occaſioned by the paſſing of a wheel-carriage. The tremor was violent, but continued only a few ſeconds. The evening was remarkably clear and ſerene.

NEW-YORK, *May* 21.

Laſt Monday evening, about half after 10 o'clock, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this city.

The ſhock was alſo felt, but more ſeverely, in the ſeveral adjacent towns—alſo in New-Haven [ſee New-Haven head] and at Danbury, in this ſtate, as per the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Danbury, dated May 17, 1791.

"Laſt evening, about half paſt 10 o'clock, we felt, in this town, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake; it was ſo ſevere, that my bed ſhook very conſiderably, and the doors of ſeveral houſes were thrown open by it."

A private letter from London, by the laſt packet, mentions, that two veſſels are actually fitting out in that country for a voyage to Baffin's bay, and even ſtill further north, with a view to aſcertain the truth of the theory lately ſuggeſted in America by Mr. Churchman, relative to the magnetic variation, which, with the latitude given (it is ſaid) may at any time determine the longitude. It is to be regretted that the finances of this country were in ſo deranged a ſtate upon his late application as not to have afforded the American mathematician an opportunity of beſtowing upon his country the whole honour of his diſcoveries. [*Daily Advertiſer.*]

A writer in a late Engliſh paper, who appears to be an advocate for the French revolutioniſts, complains, that, from the detached manner in which the reports of the national aſſembly are neceſſarily given in our papers, and from a careleſneſs in collecting them, many people, who think ſuperficially on the ſubject, ſee nothing but anarchy and confuſion in their proceedings, and are perpetually aſking, "What have the French done?"

With a view to anſwer the queſtion in part, he ſubmits the following to the public, as drawn up by a gentleman who had paid great attention to the progreſs of the revolution:

Branches of Reform already effected.

The abolition of arbitrary and partial impoſts.

The abolition of lettres de cachet, and all other means by which perſons were liable to ſevere and indefinite puniſhments without trial or equity.

The deſtruction of the Baſtile, and of all other places of cruel and inextricable confinement, in which perſons innocent or meritorious might languiſh out their lives in extreme ſuffering and deſpair, without their imputed crimes, their accuſers, their ſituation, their life or death, being known to the public, or to any intereſted in their relief.

The abolition of unknown and unlimited penſions for non-ſervice, or the worſt injuries to individuals, and crimes the moſt dangerous againſt the community.

The extinction of venal hereditary offices of juſtice.

The ſurrender of local provincial privileges incompatible with a general ſyſtem of national conſtitution.

The eſtabliſhment of trial by jury in criminal caſes.

The eſtabliſhment of a repreſentation of the people, full, free, and equaliſed in a very high degree.

The encouragement to freedom of inquiry.

The ſuppreſſion of the ſummary, arbitrary and local, power of adminiſtering juſtice in confined limits, and not ſubject to the public eye, exerciſed by lords of manors.

The ſuppreſſion of the game laws.

The ſuppreſſion of other partial, arbitrary and oppreſſive, privileges over the perſons and the property of the people.

The abolition of firſt fruits and dues to the pope, as a badge of dependence on a foreign juriſdiction.

The ſuppreſſion of plurality of benefices.

The abolition of tithes, and the ſubſtitution of proviſion for the clergy, leſs diſcouraging to agricultural improvement, leſs injurious to the effects of their inſtructors, and more compatible with peace and good intelligence between them and their pariſhioners.

The removal of private patronage in the public offices of religious inſtruction.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May* 18.

The moſt memorable occurrence in the proceedings of the French ſenate in January, 1790, is the eloquent and applauded ſpeech of the Abbe Seyes, on the freedom of the preſs. We cannot reſiſt the temptation of citing a few of his remarks. "To fetter the exertion of genius," ſaid he, "by rigid laws, would not only be the groſſeſt violation of the rights of man, but the moſt flagrant injury to the body of ſociety. The thoughts of an elegant and judicious writer are, in ſome meaſure, the eſtate of the public. By means of the freedom of the preſs they are thrown into a common, and a continually increaſing fund for the general benefit of mankind."

After diſplaying, with all the energy of language, the immenſe advantages which civilized nations derived from the invention of printing, "Would any legiſlator," ſaid the Abbe, "promiſe to reſtrain the exerciſe of an art of ſuch undeſcribable utility? It is to printing we are indebted for the greater part of our private enjoyments; and by it we are enabled to communicate our ideas from one extremity of the globe to the other. Nor are its benefits leſs ſtriking in a political point of view. The preſs is the ſentinel and ſafe guard of public liberty; and it is aſſuredly the fault of any government not to derive from ſuch a ſource the moſt deſirable aſſiſtance. Are you forming the plan of any laudable undertaking? Grant but full ſcope to the freedom of the preſs; and this favourite meſſenger of wiſdom will ſoon convey to you every neceſſary information. The preſs has changed the face of Europe: It will change the fate of the univerſe: It is a new faculty given to man for the beſt and moſt exalted purpoſes."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

Accounts from Pittſburgh to 1ſt inſt. inform of ſome recent depredations of the Indians; the guard at the block houſe at Yellow Creek was attacked and two men killed—at the ſame time a guard of ſix men on Crooked Creek was attacked and one man killed—Theſe Indians appear to be ranging parties, having no object but robbery and murder; they are few in number—and although ſeveral ſcouts were ſent out, they were not fortunate enough to come up with any of them.

Advices by the Roebuck captain Bliſs, in 49 days from Briſtol inform—

That great diſcontents and riots prevail in Conſtantinople, which are increaſed by the meaſures taken to prevent them.

Monſ. de Broglio on the 2d March informed the national aſſembly that from accounts of what is paſſing on the frontiers of Alſace it appears that a ſerious counter-revolution is contemplated; great preparations were in conſequence ordered and made to counteract it. The antient ſtate-priſon of Vincennes being ordered to be repaired, a great mob aroſe and began to demoliſh the ſame—the military were called upon and ſixty-four perſons taken into cuſtody; diſorders in the mean time of a more alarming nature took place at the Thuilleries, which menaced the life of the king—in conſequence all the gates of the Thuilleries are now ſhut and no ſtranger on any account is ſuffered to enter—all was peace and tranquillity again.

In a violent ſtorm on the 31ſt December, a number of French and Spaniſh veſſels were wrecked on the breakers of Tunis and 1250 African paſſengers, who were on their return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, with almoſt all the crews periſhed. The Ruſſians have paſſed the Danube in the neighbourhood of Brailow—and defeated the Turkiſh detachments, in every rencounter. Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is talked of; the empreſs cannot effect a loan which ſhe expected to negotiate in Amſterdam, Hamburgh and other places. A ſymptom of peace between Ruſſia and Great-Britain is that the merchants trading to Peterſburgh have received orders to forward their veſſels as uſual. A bill is brought forward in Parliament to appropriate 500,000l. of the unclaimed dividends in the bank to the uſe of government. A great riot happened in Dublin on the firſt of March—the police attend-

ed at the annual masquerade in the new rooms in Rutland square—armed with fire arms as usual, to keep the peace—a dispute arising between them and the populace which assembled to gratify their curiosity, a battle ensued which lasted five hours, and terminated in a victory on the part of the populace, numbers of the guard being killed.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in St. Eustatius, dated 2d May instant, to a respectable house in this city.

"The windward French islands are deprived of importing from America, except fish and lumber, by different edicts published and took place yesterday, the 1st of May."

NORFOLK, *May* 21.

It is said that the commander of the French island of Tobago has forbidden the exportation of sugars and cotton to the United States of America, and that an additional duty of four and an half per cent. had been laid on all rum exported.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 2.

From the *Albany Gazette*.

A new REMEDY for CONSUMPTIONS.

HISTORIANS have generally agreed, that the Tartars have for ages been accustomed to prepare a vinous liquor from mare's milk, called by them *Koumiss*.—The method of preparing it, and its application to medicinal uses, has lately been discovered and communicated by Dr. John Grieve, physician to the Russian army.—Upon Dr. Grieve's first hearing of it, he conceived an opinion of its importance in the cure of certain diseases—He imagined that a preparation of milk, which could not be curdled by the fluids of the stomach, while at the same time it possessed all its nutritive qualities, with the addition of a fermented spirit, might be of essential service in all those disorders where the body is defective either in nourishment or strength. The method of preparing the koumiss, adopted by the Doctor, is as follows:

Take, says he, of fresh mare's milk, of one day, any quantity; add to it a sixth part of water, and pour the mixture into a wooden vessel—use then, as a ferment, an eighth part of the soureſt cow's milk that can be got; but at any future preparation, a small portion of old koumiss will answer better the purpose of souring. Cover the vessel with a thick cloth, and set it in a place of moderate warmth; leave it at rest twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the milk will have become sour, and a thick substance will be gathered on the top—then, with a stick, made at the lower end in the manner of a churn staff, beat it till the thick substance above mentioned be blended intimately with the subjacent fluid. In this situation leave it again at rest twenty-four hours more, after which pour it into a higher and narrower vessel, resembling a churn, where the agitation must be repeated as before, till the liquor appear to be perfectly homogeneous, and in this state it is called koumiss. Its taste is a pleasant mixture of sweet and sour. Agitation must be employed every time before it is used.

To obtain the milk in sufficient quantity, the Tartars, he tells us, have a custom of separating the foal from the mare during the day, and allowing it to suck during the night. When the milk is to be drawn from the mare, which is generally done about five times a day, they always produce the foal, on a supposition that the mare yields her milk more copiously when it is present. The Doctor observes, that three things are essential to the vinous fermentation of milk—heat, souring and agitation—but the chief art in fermenting milk consists in agitation. He mentions several cases where he used it with great success, particularly a nobleman aged 26, emaciated by consumptive symptoms, and so weak that he required assistance to get into his carriage, and after drinking koumiss, in Tartary, for six weeks, was freed from all his symptoms, and was so plump and fresh coloured that his friends with difficulty recognised him. This gentleman drank it sometimes to the quantity of a gallon and a half a day, and not without intoxication; and it served him for both food and drink. The Doctor used it in many more cases, which gave proofs of its nutritive and strengthening qualities, and observes in general, that all those who drank it agreed in saying, that during its use, they had little appetite for other food; that they drank it in very large quantities, not only without disgust, but pleasure; that it rendered their veins turpid without producing langour; that on the contrary they soon acquired from it an uncommon degree of sprightliness and vivacity, and that, even in cases of some excess, it was not followed by indigestion, head-ache, or any of those symptoms which usually attend the abuse of other fermented liquors. And he further adds, that the Baschkir Tartars, who, towards the end of winter, are much emaciated, no sooner in summer return to the use of koumiss, than they become strong and fat.—In short, he is of opinion, that koumiss is a substance of easy digestion, which at once strengthens the stomach and nourishes the body, and may become a powerful remedy in almost all chronic disorders.

As the season of the year approaches, that mare's milk can be procured, especially by those who reside in the country, and as the process for making koumiss, as described, is easy, no person having these advantages should let this remedy pass without giving it a fair trial.

South-River, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against JOSEPH HOWARD, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment to my brother, HENRY HALL, whom I have fully empowered to settle the affairs of the deceased.

3 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 27th day of June, on the premises, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

PART of GOODRICK's REST, containing 300 acres, part of GOODRICK's ADDITION, containing 50 acres, part of SQUARE's ADVENTURE, 71 acres; these lands are all adjoining, and situated about three miles from the town of Port-Tobacco; they are chiefly level bottoms of a fine quality, and abound with springs of excellent water: The improvements are, a good framed dwelling house, and other necessary out houses; any further discription of these lands is thought unnecessary, as it is expected those that are inclinable to purchase will choose to view them on, or previous to the day of sale. The terms shall be made known on the day of sale. An unexceptionable title will be given the purchaser.

CHARLES SEWALL,
Charles county.

June 2, 1791. 10 7/8

Annapolis, June 1, 1791.

THE subscribers take this method most respectfully to inform the public, and their old customers in particular, that they have moved to Church street, nearly opposite to the Printing-Office, and facing Mr. *Robert Couden's*, where they are now opening, and have for sale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present season, which they will sell on very reasonable terms, and good allowance will be made for cash. They have also sundry articles of

GROCERY,

Such as hyson, green, and congo teas, chocolate, pepper, loaf and brown sugars, &c.

They most earnestly request all those who are indebted to them by open account of more than twelve months standing, to discharge them by paying the money, or giving their notes or bonds for the same. All who do not comply with this reasonable request, may expect that suits will be brought against them.

5w RIDGELY AND EVANS.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expences.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near West river, in Anne-Arundel county, a bright bay GELDING, three years old, he has the appearance of one testicle, is about fourteen hands high, carries his head remarkably lofty, one of his hind feet white, small star in his forehead; he was not broke when he went or was taken away; he was seen in Mr. Richard Sprigg's pasture at his plantation on West river, some time after he was first missing, and is supposed to have been stolen by some negro. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or forty shillings for the horse if secured or brought home to the subscriber—

WHO HAS ON HAND,

A quantity of white Oak Plank,

fit for SHIP-BUILDING, from one and a half to two and a half inches thick, and from thirty to fifty feet long, all of the best quality, which he would dispose of on reasonable terms, and deliver it on West river at good and convenient landing. Any person may be supplied with a quantity of white oak plank, of any thickness or dimensions, by applying to the subscriber.

BEN. HARRISON.

West river, May 19, 1791. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate o THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorised by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791. 2

In CHANCERY,

May 12, 1791.

ORDERED, on the application of the trustee of WILLIAM BIGGS, of Anne-Arundel county, that the 21st of June next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said William Biggs to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Test, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, about the middle of February last, a likely lusty well made black negro fellow called BILLY, about five feet ten inches high; had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other cloaths, which likely he may have changed; he has a small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed, his wool grows very low down on his temples, and under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of his face. There was a fellow committed to the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week, and has made his escape, which I have every reason to believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patowmack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman, who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvas trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me, shall have the above reward paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.

March 18, 1791. 2

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a gray HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has three shoes on, which appear to be much worn, no perceivable mark or brand. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

3X HUMPHRY BELT,
near Bladensburgh.

Prince-George's county, May 7, 1791.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

6 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the *inward* and *outward* bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

*** Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791. 4

All persons having claims against

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to w8

JOSHUA KENNARD,
3 Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of *William Price*, and administrator with the will annexed to *John Price*.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791. 10

April 18, 1791.

MADE his escape, on the evening of the 16th instant, negro DANIEL, a very black slender fellow, thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high; he had been some time runaway, and was taken near Mr. Snowden's iron-works, and brought home on the 14th instant; he stoops much in his walking, and has a very down look, and a slow manner of speaking; his legs are small, his feet and hands remarkably slender and long, and has lost part of his left ear; his cloathing is very ordinary, having met with some loss on his late excursion, except his shirt, which was stolen, and has been since claimed; he is an artful villain, and will avail himself of the first opportunity he can make to get a supply. It seems he hired himself in George-town, and further up the county, as a freeman, and may make that way. I will again give a generous reward to any person securing him, so that he be had again, with reasonable expences if delivered.

X Wm. BRODIEN.

A Runaway Servant.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an indented servant man named JOHN SWAIN, a native of Ire and, by profession a hair-dresser, about five feet six or eight inches in height, about thirty years of age, thick made, of a dark complexion, black eyes, and wore his hair in a short queue, of a good address; had on, when he went away, a white Bath coating short coat, a spotted jeans jacket, nankeen breeches, and white stockings, wore in his shoes a pair of open worked brass buckles, and had on a high crowned round black hat, which has a cut round the edge of the crown about two or three inches; he took with him, when he went away, a drab cloth great coat, and sundry wearing apparel, by which he may change his dress; he lived with Mr. David Geddes, of Georgetown, of whom I bought his time, and was seen last to have crossed the Eastern Branch near that place — Whoever will apprehend the said John Swain, or secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds reward if taken within fifty miles of this place, five pounds if taken within seventy-five miles, and seven pounds ten shillings if taken above one hundred miles, or out of this state, besides reasonable expences, to be paid by

WILLIAM CATON, Hair-Dresser.

Annapolis, April 26, 1791. 4 X

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by BENJAMIN YIELDHALL, senior, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, a small bay MARE, about four years old, with a small star in her forehead, has never been rode or branded, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, is without shoes, and has a small white spot on her near shoulder. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 4 X

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 62

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

☞ The cash to be sent with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

May 3, 1791. 4

To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—— 13

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791. 7

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. STRINE's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river *Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE *gratis*. 6 w

March 28, 1791. 7 X

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"*The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr.* Chauncy, *of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.

Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6 Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29 and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be *everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever*, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, *with a list of the subscribers*, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

☞ Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 5

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the Stadt-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash. 7

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premises,

THAT valuable seat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

——ALSO,——

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

——LIKEWISE,——

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. }
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } Executors.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 8

THERE is at the plantation of RICHARD TARMAN, about four miles from Upper-Marlborough, a small bay MARE, taken up a stray. She is neither docked, branded or broke, appears to be about three years old, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May. 7, 1791. X 4

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by ELIE RIDGELY, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about four and a half hands high, and branded on the near shoulder thus, I. S. the near hind foot white, and a white speck on his right eye — The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. W3 4

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 12 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

☞ *The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.* 3

South river, May 18. 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known proved as the law directs, and all persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, and all persons who are indebted to him as sheriff of the county, for public taxes, county charges, officers fees, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, without delay, to my brother, Henry Hall, whom I have fully authorised and empowered to settle all the affairs of the deceased.—No further indulgence can be given for the arrears of taxes, county charges, and officers fees; and all settlements made by him, or by those employed by him, will be valid.

3 MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.